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conciliating the "philanthropist." A differential duty in favour of colonial sugars against foreign sugars, whether raised by slave-labour or by free-labour, holds purely of commercial monopoly and restriction. By no sophistry or logic can the "cause of humanity" be shown to have part or lot in the matter; while the "cause of the planter" is only promoted by a toundabout and gratuitiously resirved by promoted by a toundabout and gratuitiously resirved he would not support cheerfully and cordially. All dia Islands in distress, it is proposed to extend the benefits of "protection" to the entire colonial dependencies of the British empire, whether they stand pared for the selected delegates from the several benefits of "protection" to the entire colonial dependencies of the British empire, whether they stand parted for the selected delegates from the several in need of such protection or not. In other words, the British empire, whether they stand and parted for the selected delegates from the several parted for the selected delegates from the several tis true, that, among all the persons, whom there the British empire, whether they stand in need of such protection or not. In other words, the British tax-payer is to be multicled in the sum of about three and a-half millions sterling annually for the planters share. It has never been once alleged the parted for the selection of the general spoil that will fall to the planters share. It has never been once alleged the parted for the selection of the general spoil that will fall to the planters share. It has never been once alleged the planters share. It has never been once alleged the protection in the markets of the world obtain a much larger vote than any of the tothers toward before the subject, however, within the East Indians were unable to meet free combated in the wall ight to not be subject. The sum of the subject of the Notish standing and heart exists, in a detailed statement of the United States, which, along with the great expendition of the construction, and that they not not should be subject to the first or the freement of the green and carry out the objects of the United States, which, along will the vicine and that they not not should be seen to the first or the planters of the United States, and that his nomination would so much farther the East Indians were unable to meet free combates, and that his nomination would so much farther the East Indians were unable to meet free combates, and that his nomination would so meet for the planters of the United States, which, along with the great expectation of the Consertion of the Co

red to allow of any further conference, even by letter, without defeating our object by delay. Having thus shown that I do not thrust myself forward, unauthorized, in thus addressing you, I prefer, for greater freedom, to speak in the first person, so that they shall stand vouchers for the trust undertaken, and I

charging its duties—committing the management of catates which they have never seen, to attorneys and agents, and themselves in luxurious indolence consuming the fruits of the soil which they have never by care or counsel helped to rear. The consequence is, that their estates are mortgaged to the teeth, and their returns diminishing year by year. "Unparalleled calamity," "unprecedented embarassment," is their normal condition. Yet these men cooly charge the "ruin," which was as rie in their ranks under the reign of Slavery and protection as now, on the legislative enactments which have emancipated the negro and given freedom to commerce. It is, however, a mere protest. Neither human or commercial liberty is responsible for the planter's distress. Its causes lie nearer home, and are directly traceable to himself. Only let the Brazilian and Cuban slave sugar growers follow.

and offends the Free-trader, without satisfying or out a sacrifice which no man ought to make. But, conciliating the "philanthropist." A differential after the committee had met, and received the re-

seelings after interest, in a detailed statement of the steps are every reason to believe that they with the contrage the hope that the true policy will be paragraph of the state of the s Friends and Fellow-Labourers in a glorious cause:
Before this letter meets your eyes, you will have learned the result of the Convention held at Buffalo, on the 9th instant. In a mastic of the standard and standar

sin, Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, and myself. Most of these persons were seen, and not only desired that I should be their amanuensis, but consented that I should attach their signatures to whatever I sh

immediate success. If all whose hearts are with us, would vote with us, and if all who desire our triumph, would give their best efforts to secure it, our ticket would prevail, by an overwhelming majority. Let no man, who values his accountability to God or man, bring upon his soul the guilt of a failure to man, bring upon his soul the guilt of a failure to the control of the co

would be hurried away to abandon our pistorine or principles, and basely desert our loved and admired standard-beaver, so as to weaken his hands, and discourage his heart; in the commanding rosition in which his merits and our confidence had placed him. He would arise the time of the Dhio delegations now promote that I was a fraid we should any our platform, too which his merits and our confidence had placed him. We were all actuated by so intense easier for union, too harden the paper, and letters relating to its pecaniary concerns, should be addressed to the paper, and letters relating to its pecaniary concerns, should be addressed to the paper, and letters relating to its pecaniary concerns, should be addressed in the Editor.

ID Donations to the Treasury of the American Antistray Society may be forwarded to Francis Jackson Treasurer, at Boston; or to St. H. Gay, Assistant Treasurer, at Boston; or to St. H. Gay, Assistant Treasurer, at New-York.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum: Strictly in advance in all cases.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum: Strictly in the properties of the conference of dictation was cool disrespectful to be submitted to, without a sacrifice of self-respect, had yet leave the through continuing the properties of the conference of the Direct Properties of the paper and results, have forsaken it, will remain the Utica convention of the paper annum: Strictly in the submitted to, without a sacrifice of self-respect, had yet leave that the friends of the paper annum: Strictly in the submitted to, without a sacrifice of self-respect. Adverted to all this whole paper annum: Strictly in the submitted to, without a sacrifice of self-respect. And yet leave that the friends of the paper annum: Strictly in the submitted to, without a sacrifice of self-respect. And yet leave that the friends of the paper annum: Strictly in the submitted to, without a sacrifice of self-respect. And yet leave that the friends of the paper annum: Strictly in the submitted to, without a sacrifice of self-respect. And yet lea

J. K. INOALLS, Editor of the Landmark, New York:

MY DEAR Sir,—I have your letter. I had learned, before receiving it, of the report in Buffalo, during the late Convention there, that I was in favour of Martin Van Buren, and would vote for him.

I hardly need say, that I am deeply interested in the present movement against the extension of Slavery; and that I infinitely prefer the election of the candidates, who are identified with it, to the glection of the Whis who are identified with it, to the glection of the Whis who are identified with it, to the glection of the Whis who are identified with it, to the glection of the Whis who are identified with it, to the glection of the Whis who are identified with it, to the glection of the Whis who are identified with it, to the glection of the Whis who are identified with it, to the glection of the Whis who are identified to the preach Bible politics; and if a layman presume to preach them, Ministers and their people conspire against him preach Bible politics; and if a layman presume to

Should be the CVII Autor in the spinete of Gud,"
But, I have detained you too long. If you have the
curiosity to learn more of my views of the uses of Civil
Government, and of the qualifications of the civil Ruler,
you may learn it from a pamphlet just printed by S. W. Green of Utica. The pamphlet contains the proceedings It is true, that, among all the persons, whom there of the National Liberty party Convention, held in Buffa-

To the Mexicus of the Liberary Tax Liberary 1 and Journal States of the Committee the age of the South-Liberary 1 and the states of the South-Liberary 1 and the states of the South-Liberary 2 and the states of the South-Liberary 2 and the states of the South-Liberary 3 and the states of the

interests of the common cause would be best promoted by giving the nomination to Mr. Van Buren, that they voted for him, even on the informal trial, thinking it might have an ill effect, if he should not nave a handsome majority on his vote.

On the announcement of the result, which was received with considerate forbearance by the majority, the eyes of our friends were turned to me, and with a general willingness that I should have in the esteem of many, they are, nevertheless and new thick individually believing the Mexican war needless, aggressive on our part and atrociously wrong, the right of suffrage, or make their complexion a bar yet could cast its almost entire vote in Congress, not only for the men and money without which the war could not school, or the house of worship, or elsewhere, is not worship, or elsewhere, is not worship to the carried farther, but also for the acknowledged by to be a civil ruler. From such a one impartiality life that the "war existed by the act of Mexican war needless, aggressive on our part and atrociously wrong, the right of suffrage, or make their complexion a bar yet could cast its almost entire vote in Congress, not only for the men and money without which the war could not school, or the house of worship, or elsewhere, is not worship, or elsewhere, is not worship to the curried farther, but also for the acknowledged by to be a civil ruler. From such a one impartiality life that the "war existed by the act of Mexican war needless, aggressive on our part and atrociously wrong, the right of suffrage, or make their complexion a bar yet could cast its almost entire vote in Congress, not only for the men and money without which the war could not acknowledged by to be a civil ruler. From such a one impartiality life that the "war existed by the act of Mexican war needless, aggressive on our part and atrociously wrong, the right of suffrage is not wor have been carried farther, but also for the heavy of the men and money without which the war could not acknowledged by the coul On the announcement of the result; whitch was and processing you, I prefer, for greater freedom, to speak in the first person, so that they shall stand vouchers for the treat undertaken, and I shall a party needed a Janus-faced candidate, and they have found one in a man, who is said to have detested the war, yet sold himself body and soul to do its bloody work.

had for years belonged to the Democratic or Wring parties; a large portion was identified with the Third party, having already candidates for President and Vice President in nomination, while smaller bodies were the exponents of principles maintained by other organizations. In a word, the diversified and conflicting opinions on political subjects held by such of our people as have rejected the nominations of the late Ballimore and Philadelphia Conventions, were, more or less numerously represented in this wast assemblage, by persons livings, in many cases, thousands of miles apart, but now brought together by sympathy in one sentiment, and by union in one resolve-opposition to the further extension of Human Slavery, and the determination to preserve for the freemen of this and other lands, the free territories of the United States.

Notwithstanding the tendency to disorder inherent in a body so multitudinous and peculiar, its proceedings were marked by the utmost order, decorum, and solem.

The Convention also effected, what, but for its accomplishment, might justly have been deemed still more impracticable—the settlement of a platform of principles, including, besides the great question on which its members were agreed, kindred questions of much importance.

To make assurance of this result doubly sure, the

us by the obvious reflection, that, in administering the six.

Contrary, almost as much to our hopes as to our rears, a platform of which a copy is herewith communicated, was proposed and reported, without a dissenting voice, by a committee fairly representing the whole body, and was afterwards, with like unanimity, and with the strongest tokens of approbation, ratified by the Mass Convention of the Constitution, making them to stand fifteen to

From the nature of some of the topics embraced in this paper, as well as from the composition of the Convention, it will readily occur to you, that the unanimity with which it was adopted, was due to the spirit of union and harmony which personded every horem, and which it was adopted. The footness of the Conversion of the conversion

citement of an immense assembly, our members would be hurried away to abandon our platform of which this was responded to, was full of hope in party, the one would shue, as quickly as the other. But standard-bearer, so as to weaken his hands, and discontinuous merits and our considence had placed him. We were all actuated by so intense a desire for union, that I was a fraid we should lay our platform, too what it is our distinction, or too narrow in its compass, and as a fraid we should lay our platform, too down the citiaded Superry. But before the Convention, and a standard was too maked and the special control of the same was too marked, at it is of the superry lands concerted the supervised of the supervised that I was a fraid we should lay our platform, too marrow in its compass, no most than I have been then the supervised that I was a fraid we should lay our platform, too marrow in its compass, now of the planery. I have been closely to the truths they had town the citiade of Superry. I have been than I have been the conversion of the planery of the convention, and the constitution of the planery of the conversion of the plane of the conversion of the planery of the conversion of the plane of the conversion of the planery of the conversion of the plane of the conversion of the planery of the conversion of the plane of the conversion of the planery of the conversion of the plane of the conversion of th

By a wise observance of this policy, we have until re-cently, been enabled to neutralize the injurious tenden-than any to which our free institutions are exposed. But unhappily for the present harmony, and possibly for the future welfare of our beloved country, a pretension has been recently set up by our brethren of the slave-Interesting of Hon. Air. Bascom to Senegal for the planter's distress. Its causes the essert house, for the planter's distress. Its causes the essert house, for the planter's distress. Its causes the essert house, for the planter's distress. Its causes the essert house, for the planter's distress. Its causes the essert house, for the planter distress. Its causes the essert house, for the planter distress and Cabea slave sugar growers follows:

In the same steps; let them abandon the resident decupation of their plantations, and take to abenteelism and European materroplician recreations, and adopted; and it carried us happing to the less juring or confusion.

In the organization of the Oroveniton, I became a learning that the provided in the succession of the provided in the succession of the provided in the distress as deep as that of the British West indicated the succession of the provided the duty of framing a planter who now mourns his woos in Belgrander of the provided the duty of framing a planter who now mourns his woos in Belgrander of the provided the duty of framing a planter who may mourn the West Indians are all on the tips—of the provided the duty of the provided

slaveholding Mates themselves were prominently active in a measure—the ordinance of 1787—by which six new states were first designed to be, and five actually were, arrayed on the same side. These added to the seven arrayed on the same side. These added to the seven in which slavery had been, or was expected to be abolish ed, would make the division in this regard twelve to six. The evidence we possess of the circumstances and dispositions of the times warrants us in assuming that no one at that day anticipated that this difference in the respective conditions of the states in regard to slavery would cessarily be met; and it seemed due to our fellow-ellizens as well as necessary to our own action, that the
sense of the Convention should, if possible, be collected
and expressed thereon.

Contrary, almost as much to our hopes as to our fears,
the brief period which has elapsed—we may well say brief
brief period which has elapsed—we may well say brief
period which has elapsed—we may well say brief

made, to permit the introduction of Slavery into territories which are now free from it—territories from which it was expelled, within the last fifteen or twenty years, by the express and solemn act of their former government and people—a government and people, with whom in respect to the attributes of freedom, ours could not

LINDENWALD, August 22d, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honour to receive your letter, giving me official information of the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention. The composition, character and proceedings of that body, as described by you, and the concessions of feeling, are to some extent, of opinions also, on the part of its members, which enabled them to unite their exertions upon a common, and to the country, a vitally important question, show it to have been governed by a pure and lofty patriotism, and demands from me a grateful acknowledgement, for the expression of confidence you have communicated.

My position, in regard to the Presidental election, is a peculiar one; and it is due to me, that the knowledge of it, should be co-extensive with that, of every material step I take in the canvass. In 1844, I announced my determination, to continue in retirement for the rest of my life; and my earnest desire to do so has been undiminished and invariable, from that moment to the present. I declined, respectfully, but explicitly, numerous offers from friends in other States, to promote my nomination at the late Baltimore Convention; and in the same spirit, refused permission to tho New York delegation, to present my name to that body, under any circumstances whatsoever.

Two circumstances have, however, occurred, which though not necessary to its overthrow, give to that over-throw a sanction that entitles them to notice. It now speeds that twenty eight one of the control of the contr Two circumstances have, nowever, though not necessary to its overthrow, give to that over throw a sanction that entitles them to notice. It now Alignment of the Congress that twenty-right years since, at the time of the Alignment of the Congress, Mr. Monroe, then President, and every day's reflection has but served to appears that twenty-right years since, at the time of the Alignment of the Congress, Mr. Monroe, then President, and every day's reflection has but served to appears that twenty-right years since, at the time of the Alignment of the Congress, Mr. Monroe, then President, and every day's reflection has but served to appears that twenty-right years since, at the time of the Congress, Mr. Monroe, then President, and every day's reflection has but served to appears that twenty-right years since, at the time of the Congress, Mr. Monroe, then President, and every day's reflection has but served to appears that twenty-right years since, at the time of the Congress, Mr. Monroe, then President, and every day's reflection has but served to confirm my conviction of its correctness. I at the same you left the chair of the National Free Soil Convention, you left the chair of the National Free Soil Convention, we were appointed a Committee to apprise you that you left the chair of the National Free Soil Convention, we were appointed a Committee to apprise you that you left the chair of the National Free Soil Convention, we were appointed a Committee to apprise you that you left the chair of the National Free Soil Convention, we were appointed a Committee to apprise you that you left the chair of the National Free Soil Convention, we were appointed a Committee to apprise you that you left the chair of the National Free Soil Convention, successful, it was after all the forested of the States, and there was, consequently, but little care the chair of the Convention, successful, it will leave the Abolization of the Convention, successful the chair of the Convention, successful the chair of the Convention, successful

quences, they would be among the last to uphold it. If it can have such a tendency, it will certainly not be owing to any want of generality in its application.

which prohibited the introduction of Slavery into territories which had been ceded by several of the states to and I know of nothing that would prevent me from purthe United States. The difference between the effects of suing the same course if I should again occupy the office the United States. The difference between the effects of the two measures, consists only in the fact, that the ter of President. ritory to which the Ordinance '87 was applied, was,

weaken the woral power of their manner.

My opinion, in favour of the power of Congress to abollsh Slavery in the District of Columbia, has been repeatedly avowed, as well when a candidate, as whilst President; and every day's reflection has but served to confirm my conviction of its correctness. I at the same you left the cheir of the National Free Soil Convention, lately held at Buffalo, and of which you were President, we were appointed a Committee to apprise you that you

unanimously of opinion that Congress did possess the power in question; and that the then President, a man who was on the scene of action when the Constitution was formed, concurring in that opinion, approved the bill. The documents which attest these interesting circumstances are before the country, and every one will judge for himself of their claims to credence, considered in connection with what has been said upon the subject by the survivor of the Cabinet referred to.

To bring the matter nearer to our own times, within a few days, norm the very head of the recent discussions.

nt of generality in its application.

and others, that a large class of them was deserving of aid from that quarter, and that it could be extended to who settle in the territories, from whatever state or them without exceeding the prescribed powers of the government, all were strongly impressed with a deep government, all were strongly impressed with a deep sense of the liabilities to abose, to which the legislation of any one of the non-slaveholding states, who removes to the territories has his capital invested in business transactions which are not permitted by the laws of the territory, he must change the investment. If a slaveholder desires to remove there, he must dispose of his slaves, and employ free labour as his countrymea and neighbours did, when they removed to different portions of the northwestern territory, and in doing so made themselves prosperous, contented and happy.

Let us for a money let the district of the northwestern territory, and in doing so made themselves about so the liabilities to abuse, to which the legislation of Congress upon the subject was unavoidably exposed. The matter was one of frequent and earnest conference between President Jackson and myself, during the first two years of his first, and the whole of his last term. The result was a conviction that no better course could be adopted than to approve such bills as we were satisfied came within the class referred to, and do all that prosperous, contented and happy. brosperous, contented and happy.

Let us for a moment look at the character of this led to the aid of the Federal Government. The approximations for objects that were not entitled to the aid of the Federal Government. Let us for a moment look at the engracter of this led to the said of the reduction distributions for river and harbor improvements contained fore it. It is a re-enactment of the Ordinance of 1787, in acts of Congress approved during our respective adjusted to the ordinance of t

The subject is one of vast importance, and well de its cession, subject to the introduction of serving the attention bestowed upon it by the Chicago hilst the territories to which it is now sought Convention of last year. I have not before me the letto be applied, had, at the time of the cession to us, been already exempted from it by law. Who first proclaimed to that body but I was strongly and favourably impress-

nomination,

which draws its vitality from human reason and human sympathy. To all those who have confidence in the Grande. He has maintained the right and the duty of this descendants to be devoured by the more fortunate off-causes of that curse, which has been brought upon the serious of Shern and Janhet. If our national vessels are: last of these principles will triumph in the United States

such a victory with any feelings of action or oil will see subject of Slavery in the States is, that they have for taking care of itself. It was Ham's indecorum which slaveholding section of the Union merits our sympathy nothing to do with it. History—the history of the Anti-furnished General Taylor and Mr. Calhoun with farmven while the aggressive policy meets with the firm and of '48; the first an attempted betrayal of the Cause not murs. cam, and as in such cases partuagequatur ventures, will consider the many of the interest, will consider the many of the interest interest, will consider the many of the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second a successful relations to the hands of its enamics, the second as th moral and political rights. Gara-is not a contest with moval of himself out of the way of the Cause, though by follow these abstruse speculations too far. geographically defined sections of country, nor with or-

geographically defined sections of country, nor with or-ganized communities of men. It is a struggle to sustain principles of inestimable value in every land, of general application wherever society is established. Success with us is the synonym only of that exists of the greatest blessings which good government can most certainly be expected to confer upon the human-tees. As unch we hall its annuach not so much for the

NATIONAL ANTI-SLATEN STANDARD.

MATIONAL ANTI-SLATEN STANDARD.

omination.

While each of the undersigned cordially unites in this Immediate Emancipation. Though we do not agree with

See The control protest control and the control protest contro and of the extent to which the humiliation of a part would tarnish the lustre of the whole; and they are, above all, too national in their feelings, not to cherish a deep solicitude for the honour and welfare of all its members. If they could, therefore, believe that the success fifthey could, therefore, believe that the success ber of his cabinet, and of myself whilst President, that the theory of Free Demograps.

With these feelings I have read, again and again, the Platform of Principles laid down by the Buffalo Contact that the Liberty party was the slave's salvation. Over the revolutionary patriots, as the era of advance in edly reflects upon the "transfer" he has just made of it. Among the difficult sudjects that occupied the attention of my illustrious predecessor, whilst I was a member of his cabinet, and of myself whilst President, that of river and harbor improvements by the aid of the fed
There are now but two living antagonist principles in the part of the specific that of the present moment, but incapable of self-government at the present moment at the p of river and harbor improvements by the aid of the fedIt all government, occupied a prominent position.

Whilst the conviction was very general, with ourselves and others, that a large class of them was deserving of all being from that the conviction was very general, with ourselves and others, that a large class of them was deserving of which draws its vitality from human reason and human size of the politics of the United States. The one which shelts a single stave-whip—except in a great truth. It is universally acknowledged that a retributive Providence made a kind of sandwich of Ham and his descendants to be devoured by the more fortunate offall being from that quarter and the duty of his descendants to be devoured by the more fortunate offand the opposition thou where and the opposition thou where the course, which has been brought upon the secondary to be devoured by the more fortunate offand the opposition thou where the course which has been brought upon the secondary to be devoured by the more fortunate offand the opposition that any time. Keason and reveiguon composition to a party which avowedly has no intention of untwisting any time. Keason and reveiguon composition to a party which avowedly has no intention of untwisting any time. Keason and reveiguon composition that the opposition that the opposition than a single stave-whip—except in a great truth. It is universally acknowledged that a retribution of the politics of the United States. The one which shelts are itself under the cover of human from a single stave-whip—except in a great truth. It is universally acknowledged that a retribution of the politics of the United States. The one which shelts are itself under the cover of human from a single stave-whip—except in a great truth. It is universally acknowledged that a retribution of the politics of the United States. The one which shelts are itself under the cover of human from a single stave-whip—except in a great truth. It is universally acknowledged that a retribution of the politi of man for self-government, it must be a source Congress to abolish Slavery everywhere. He tells his spring of Shem and Japhet. If our national vessels are cleave by the perversion of that beautiful order an october partisans with his pen, and means to report to them over not furnished with Bibles it is time they were so. Our and over again, and face to face, how readily he took the officers should understand that it is a tenet of the Christian

At the same time it would be unjust to accompany outh of allegiance to the party whose first principle on religion that the African race is inherently incapacitated Stavery cause-which will not forget Joshua Leavitt, will servants. The only thing which has never been quite esistance. For the time may yet come when these who remember him chiefly to record the transactions of '40, plain to us is this—that as the curse fell upon Mr. and esistance. For the time may yet come when these who remember him chiefly to record the transactions of 40, promited by the first an attempted betrayal of the Cause not Mrs. Ham, and as in such cases partuspequitur venture will and council of man, who lowing power, sought of the Cause of 48; the first an attempted betrayal of 48; the first and 48 treachery to his friends.

We have so long been acquainted with the Anti-Slavery character of both Mesars. Leavitt and Stanton, that we are not so much surprised as amused at their Slavery; winnes to be applied, had, at the time of the cession to us, been already exempted from it by law. Who first proclained to that body but I was strongly and favourably under the principle which triumphelped in the enactment of the off officiance of 1787? Thomas Jefferson. Who promoted and secured its passage through the Continental Congress? All the distinguished and particitic mea who that particities and the best disposition by Congress of the public against the case of the principle, without a solitary exception. Who gave to the measure this official sanction, by approving a bill to carry it that the United States have a greater interest in the tody, that the last giving years, and down to 1838. That Congress ought to extra the continued of the same again and again repeated, be derived from them amount of revenue which may be derived from them amount of revenue which may be derived from them as an an an again and again repeated, be derived from them as an an an again and again repeated, be derived from them as an an an again and again repeated, be derived from them as an an an again and again repeated, be derived from them as an an an again and again repeated, be derived from them as an an an again and again repeated, and again the peat of the same with a propose of the same with a substantial improvement of the day of the Republic and the thing of the same with a public leads, that was a greater interest in the total propose of the same with a substantial improvement of the total substantial interest to the first few copies of the Republic and the total substantial interest to the first few copies of the Republic and the total substantial interest to the first few copies o uman ready alacrity to leave their own leaky vessel, which has most certainly be expected to conter upon the number of the couly been kept from sinking by the most desperate pump-race. As such we hall its approach not so much for the couly been kept from sinking by the most desperate pump-goed it may do to us as to all those who may now regarding, for the staunch and well-meaned ship that was

it may redound to his honour, impartial history will not when the time for such progress arrives. However much theret to record the striking contrast between Maneta we differ from such men us to the breek policy and the true principles of Anti-Slavery, we most readily yield and the position of the same man when again nominated them respect, and confide in their integrity, and contend for the same office twelve years later. And though that, standing upon their ground, they have acted the part certain former acts of his life cannot be winked out of of wise and of honest men in adding the weight of their sight, agither should it he forgotten that in the mean-influence, and in giving the benefit of their calcute and

Fanaticism in the Navy.

We have seen in the newspapers a lotter from an offi-We have seen in the newspapers a letter from an om-cer in the Navy concerning Liberia which offers an occer in the Navy concerning Liberta which offers an oc-casion for a few comments. The author of the epistle is not to write home any letters that can be commend into Captain Samuel Mercer, of whom we know nothing, except the fact, (which he mentions himself) of his being "a ed,) whatever.

Now it is a fact familiar to every American that the

Captain Mercer goes on to say-

It was indeed, to me, a novel and interesting sight, although a Southern man, to look upon these emancipated speciation, it was chiefly commenced and premoted by slaves legislating for themselves, and diacussing freely, if means of uncound elders, who, because of their uncounded. not ably, the principles of human rights, on the very continent, and perhaps the very spot where some of their an-

page care, name the same enactions have a presentable proposed of the same enactions have a proposed of the same enactions have a construction of the proposed of the same enactions have a construction of the proposed of the same enactions with the general concurrence of the State constitution of large tracts, with the general concurrence of the State constitution of the State constitution of the State constitution of the State constitution of State and the state of the State constitution of the State constitution of the State constitution of the State constitution of State and the state of the State constitution of State and the state of the State constitution of State and the state of the State constitution of State and the state of the State constitution of State and the state of State and t what was then the Far West, accompanied by their pays rears and beneficitions—in the rever entering into the imaging into the imaging revenue, as only important object access and happy in their new abode, they and their access in affords a prospect of securing revelue are only in the same of consistency—and in the name of consistency—and i

sertions like these upon the minds of the three milli slaves of this country. As they are well known to be in the kept of reading the Liberator this will doubtless not their eye, and assist that nefarious print in its offerts to make them discontented with that lot which renders the the happiest peasantry in the world. We cannot follow Captain Mercer any farther, W.

trust we have said enough to convince all readers that the Standard may lay claim to their support as a watched guardian of American principles. We can only recom mend that Government should be careful in future to send

discipline, which was given us as a means for our good; be by forsaking the inward and misapplying the conward, it has secome the means of much harm, and harein one of the neans appointed for a blessing, has been turned into a curs I do not say that the appointment of Elders, as that ap-

cointment is now construed, and the holding of priors meet

if we are admitted, which cannot well be denied, to judge of causes by their effects, we shall perceive instead of sa ansound ministry being the principal cause of division and cans of unsound elders, who, because of their unsounders could not receive, but rose in opposition to a sound ministry

practices grow up and proval is society, or Governments, in the control of the co so plainly and emphatically sees farth the supremacy of God, deal of interest. and equality of man; nor can the theologist of whatever Ho clety, find within the house of his armory an instrument or a grast se carefully devised, and bring to bear in such a manmer upon the unfettered mind (alive to the doctrines of hu man rights) a conviction or persuasion that an institution con strected and sustained on and by the very attributes of an to act without well-defined and distinct principles, oppressive aristocracy can be built up in the midst of Reto one pertion of the same family to the exclusion of the other. And, my friend, it must and will be seen, (however hoodwinked we may be kept for a time) that those two parheavenly precepts in deed and in truth, all desire for preferthose exclusive select meetings.

### Van Buren's Letter.

Martin Van Buren's letter, accepting the nomination of the Free Soil Convention at Buffalo, will be a heavy blow to the Whig party. Its editors have been comforting themselves for the last three weeks with the reflection that he, some dozen years ago, was almost as bad in intention, as their own candidate is now, in fact. That Van Buren once promised to vefo a bill for the Abolition of Stavery in the District, was an offset to Taylor's two or three hundred slaves, the Cuban bloodhounds, the Generalship in the Mexican War, and every other evil thing known-of good there is nothing pretended-of the Whig candidate. This small crumb of comfort is dashed from the lips of the poor Whigs, who now have only the sorry consolation of the rascality of the Old Hunkers. Mr. Van Buren's letter will do much, however, to reconcile many of the members of the late Liberty party to their "transfer" to the new party at the Buffalo Convention by those gentlemen who invented and practised this new instrumen tality in politics eight years ago, about the time of the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Van Buren, in accepting the nomination, has adopt ed the principles of the platform of the new party. He avows distinctly his readiness to sign a bill for the Aboli tion of Slavery in the District; and this avowal should be satisfactory to his partisans, notwithstanding the some what lame explanation of his former position on this subject; for that reason, if valid twelve years ago, is of far greater force at this day; but let that pass. If he is right now, it does not so much matter why he was wrong then. Mr. Van Buren, fairly and unequivocally, places himself at the head of the party which is pledged to act as far a it can Constitutionally against the system of Slavery.

That precisely the present relation of political partie would sooner or later exist, has long been the settled conviction of many who were early engaged in the Anti-Slavery cause. Such a result is the necessary consequence of the Anti-Slavery agitation, and in its earlier days, be fore the futility of the efforts, however honest, of a merely political party was clearly seen, was one of the objects of that agitation. The old "Scatteration" policy aimed at this very state of things, and had it been persisted in by shose who still maintained the duty of voting instead of the creation of a separate political organization under the name of Liberty party, it might have been much earlier realized. Or if that were not possible, only because Slavery did not present points enough open to attack on merely political grounds, when the time did arrive for such attack by the creation of a new issue, like this of Slavery-extension, the movement would have been met with even more enthusiasm, and have commanded more respect and confidence is one entirely new and untried, and the growth of the recessity of the moment. Nor would it, in that case, have absorbed as it now certainly will, all the Anti-Slavery zeal of a large class who heretofore honestly and sincerely working in the Liberty party, have been led to believe that that ignis future was the real light of Abolition; and who, finding in this new party all that that party could ever give them, must lose sight of the great end for which, in the beginning, they were labour-

For that, however, we are to blame not the new party, but that which preceded it, and which is now fortunately States District Attorney is not to be paid by him, but by from his pen on the subject of architecture. absorbed by it. In this movement, as we said a week or the sovereign people. For this much of common justice have strong faith, and hope from sults, though not those which it promises. It will fairly test the question whether the North can even maintain its him for transporting, the fines for which amount to \$14, der the Constitution, against the slave-power. That the indictments for larceny, for want of evidence; that

founded on Republican principles, sooner or later to under. The meeting finally broke up in disorder, and the Mayor mine such Societies or Governments; as two opposite print of Lafayette issued a proclamation against any such se ciples cannot long harmoniceally exist in one body. But to return so the subject, has the state of society been better of our population dissatisfied." A call however, for ansince the appointment of Bitlers and setting up of select other meeting than before? or has the contrary of this been too Divine government, which in all the visible features thereof look for the upshot of such a movement with a great

The Whige are bound to have a Platform in spite of themselves. The perverse politicians of the South Carolina school have no notion of permitting their northern allies meeting has been heldlin Charleston which nominated publican and Gospel institutions; which always nave wood, and always will be, so far as they are sustained, the legitimate result of the grand principles of religious liberty, and
accepted unequivocally, and if he be the honest strait-forthe Wick-Presidency. This nomination Gen. Taylor has
accepted unequivocally, and if he be the honest strait-forthe Wick-Presidency. Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and placed the name of connection we are not disposed to doubt it-in accept ing the nomination he adopts also the principles laid hoodwinhed we may be kept for a time) that the state of t Slavery extension. They express the utmost confidence in ment one above another would come to an end, and no place the unexceptionable Southern character of Gen. Taylor, would be found within the precincts of the Zion of God for and of which the Gen. shows himself entirely deserving The following is the Correspondence between Gen, Taylor and the President of the Charleston Meeting:

Mr. Pringle to General Taylor...
CmanLewron, July 26, 1848.
In conformity with the desire of my fellow-citista: In conformity with the desire of my tellow-citizens, I have the honour herewith to transmit to you at newspaper containing an account of a very large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Charleston, S. C. held for the purpose of selecting you as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Over this meeting the agreeable duty of proxiding was assigned to me. The Presamble and Resolutions adopted at it so fully explain the sizes of my follow-citizens are

The Presmble and Resolutions adopted at it so fully explain the views of my fellow-citizens as to used no comment from me. Permit me however, on my part to add, that with a confidence in that honesty and independence of purpose, which you have exhibited in every position in which it has been your lot to serve your country, I entertain the fullest conviction, that, should it be our good fortune to see you elected to that high station, you will so administer the laws of our country, that each section of it will be protected in the rights.

This deliberate expression of the friendly feeling exsting toward me among a large and respectable portion of the citizens of your distinguished state, has been re-

ceived by me with emotions of profound gratitude; and though it be but a poor return for such a high and unsperited honour, I beg them to accept my heartfelt thanks. Concluding that this nomination, like all others which I have had the honour of receiving from assemblages of my fellow-citizens in various parts of the Union, has been searched by the control of the been generously offered me, without pledges or conditions, it is thankfully accepted; and I beg you to assure my friends, in whose behalf you are acting, that should it be my lot to fill the office for which I have been sommated, t shall be my unceasing effort, in the discharge of its esponsible duties, to give satisfaction to my countrymen.

With the assurances of my high esteem,

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, To W. B. PRINGER, Esq. Z. TAFLOR.

This new political move is likely to make some sti mong the Whige of the North. There will unquestions and Bedding & Co.; in Cincinnati, Wm. H. West; and in by be more bolting, and thousands will no longer be puzzled with the question which Mr. Webster asked two three years ago of the Whige of Mass :- " where shall I to 1" Their only refuge is in their ree Soil Party. A large nd enthusiastic meeting of discontented Whige has already been held in Albany, at which the most indignanseches were made at the unceremonious disposal of Mr. Fillmore, and the ready acquiescence of Gen. Taylor in that arrangement. We expect to hear of many such meetings all over the Free States and the Taylor leaders will find it difficult to hold enough of their forces together to nake a decent show of fight in November. We hope to lay the whole proceedings of the Charlesten Meeting beore our readers next week.

# Braytan, Sayres, and English.

was the cook of the " Pearl," and knew nothing of the intention of his superiors to carry away the sixty blacks as passengers, is acquitted. Fortunately the \$10 for

Sayres is convicted upon all the indictments against own rights,—the loss of which it is just discovering,—un- 800, and imprisonment till paid. He was acquitted on being settled, as we believe it will be in the negative, the which convicted Drayton being retracted, as we stated

of its columns.

and inseparable interests of the Flough, the Loom, and the Andrews to his meaning.

and inseparable interests of the Flough, the Loom, and the Andrews the Country, I entertain the fullest conviction, that, should it be our good fortune to see you elected to that high station, you will so administer the laws of our country, that each section of it will be protected in the rights which are not seed to the constitution should be guaranteed to all, by that noble instrument, which can only prove inadequate when it is perverted by designing or misguided politicians.

I am, Sir, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

WM. BULL PRINGLE.

Te Gen. Z. TAYLOR.

Sir. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ultime, officially ansocaucing to me my nominantion for the Presidency hy a large meaning of the Democratic efficiency of the friendly feeling extends the producer are side by side, and until this is the consumer of the Constitutions of the Democratic efficience of Charleston to see were which you were the presiding officer.

This deliberate expression of the friendly feeling extends the control of the presidency in the producer are side by side, and until this is the only force of the presidency of the friendly feeling extends the producer are side by side, and until this is the only feeling extends of the friendly feeling extends the producer are side by side, and until this is the producer are side by side, and until this is the country about; but that has not been the case. I have been becaused the producer are side by side, and until this is the country about; but that has not been the case. I have such as a first control to the presidency has a first control to the producer are side by side, and until this is the country about; but that has not been the case. I have such as a first control to the presidency has a first control to the producer are side by side, and until this is the control to the producer are side by side, and until this is the control to t nds, benefit the man at the Plough, no less than the works at the Loom and the Anvil. To maintain this policy is the object of the new publication, but at the same time it will aim to give to the farmer practical instruction in his profession; and accordingly we find in the two numbers before us a fund of valuable information for those engaged in tilling the soil. Altogether the plan of the work is so comprehena large class, and even of those who may not agree with the editor in his peculiar views of political economy. Mr. Skin-

> fied as himself to conduct a work of this character. It is published at the low rate of \$3 for one copy. \$5 for two copies or \$10 for five copies. Agents in New York, Burgess, Stringer, & Co., Long & other, and Berford & Co.; and in Boston, Hotohkiss & Co.,

per has, for thirty years, devoted himself to agriculture as

Pittsburgh, M. P. Morse. BOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE. Charles W. Holden, 19

Nassau st. The September number of this cheep publication is like rated with several fine wood-cuts of views in England, and with several excellent postraits of celebrated men, or those rho are to be so. Among the latter is queof the Bev. Henry Ward Beachar, with a sketch of his life, and some pithy ex tracts from his writings. The number is chiefly original, and its book notices and "Table-Talk" are as just and piquan as usuel.

THE ARCHITECT. Wm. H. Graham, Pribune Buildings The third number of this valuable and elegant work is fully equal to those which have preceded it. It contains a plate of a fine mansion, including different views The trial of these men is concluded. English, who and full plans and specifications of costs, and also plates equally minute of two small and cheap, but exceedingly tasteful cottages. The remarks of the editor upon name of houses and residences are replete with the sound sens every indictment made out against him by the United and good taste which characterize all that we have seen

# Foreign Intelligence.

### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Britania. The Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday less attar a passage of 14 days. She brings the important intelligence of the arrest of O'Brien in Ireland, and the entire suppression of the Irish rebellion. We copy the detailed account of the arrest of its leader.

Broat the [Dublin] Freeman's Journal, August 12.
Shortly after Mr. O'Brien was lodged in the bride well, and while the train was being got in readiness, Major General M'Donald accompanied by Ceptain Fitzmeurice, B.M., universe there, and a conversation took place, in the course of which Mr. O'Brien in reply to a question as to what he wanted or desired in the proceeding be had taken, said—"I wanted to be a citizen of a free country, and I desired that my fellow-countrymen should be happy and presperous, instead of living under such a tyranny as you are now administerium."

peral M'Dorald—and what would you have been? renoral in Dozald—and what would you be a life. O'Brien (jocasely)—Rad I succeeded I would have a a General like you!

of its columns.

To Correspondents

W: P. We are seeking for the information he wants and will send it as soon as it is procured.

J. R. L. Will find a package at 21 Cornhill.

O, J. Shall hear from as shortly.

This Week's Paper.

This Week's Paper.

FOURTH PAGE.—Miscellary: Stonites and Grainites; or which way shall we go to Mill? The Indians in the Zoological Gardens; Women in the Celestial Empire; John Bull's "Nationaux Ateliers;" Van Colear's Horn; The Artist; A Cotemporary of Burns. Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

FIRST PAGE.—Selections: Protection of the West Indian Mills and Sarrey and Sarrey. The Plough the Loom, and the Artill, promise the horney in the shake of the counter of which the General observed; "I had once the bonour of dising in the Sarrey Library, which we have often noticed at the shall be shaded the only work of its kind ever published in the Sarrey Library, was discontinued with its June number, and in this country, was discontinued with its June number, and in the share of the shaded of the shaded of the shaded of the Sarrey Library, was discontinued with its June number, and in the share of the shaded of the shade

The following is a list of persons now under arrest for tres

rick.

Mr. Charles Gaven Duffy, editor of the Nation.

Mr. John Martin, proprietor of the Felon.

Mr. Joseph Brennan, sub editor of the Felon.

Mr. Lawlesa, Secretary of the Sandymount Club, Dublia.

Mr. Francis Hanley, North Earl street Dublin.

Mr. — Nelan, supposed to be an American sympathiser, urrested at Thurles.

Dr. Byan, Surgeon, Carrick on-Suir.

Mr. O'Ryan, Cashel.

Mr. Thomas Witty, farensr or land-owner, Wexford countries.

science, and probably no man in this country is so well quali Mr. Francis Strange, Solicitor, Waterford, President of the

Mr. Francis Strange, Solicitor, Waterford, President of the Felon Club there.

Mr. — Supple, glover, Waterford.

Mr. Patrick Mo Aulife, clothler, Waterford.

Mr. Flogarty, Assistant Surgeon, Waterford.

Mr. Thomas William Condon, white-smith, Secretary to the Wolf Tone Club, Waterford.

Mr. Taale, barrister, Dublin.

Tumpty-one country man from the neighbourhood of Ballingtry. In the country of Tipperary, charged with having assigned Salike Williams Marrow, editor of the Droykeds Argue.

Mr. M. Sales variety of the Cork Sauthern Reporter.

Mr. Laso Varies, Cork.

Mr Laso Varies, Cork.

Mr. Helph Varies, Cork. Mr. Helph Varies, Cork. Mr. Lean Varies, Cork. Ten draper's assistants, from Mesars. Pime' establishm

Mr. S. J. Menny, of the Irish Felon. Dr. West, Sangeon, Dablin.
Dr. M'Carren, of America.
Mr. Berpeen, ship basher, of New York.
Mr. Berpeen, ship basher, of New York.
Mr. Bather, editor of the Galway Vindicator.
Mr. — Cortigun. of Castlebar.
Mr. Denny Lane, Merchant Cork.

PARTIES AGAINST WHOM WARRANTS ARE ISSUED.

Mr. Francis Morgan, Schicitor of the Corporation of Dublin. Mr. Thomas Francis Mesgher, gentleman, Dublin. Mr. Michael Dobsoy, Barrister, Tipperary. Mr. Bichard O'Goman, Jr. Barrister. The trial of several of these persons was comm

was not concluded when the Steamer sailed. The Dublin reman of the 9th. contains the following important communication from a correspondent at Thurles in which the editors of the Pressum declare they have perfect faith : THURLES, Tuesday-7 o'clock, P.M.

"I have just learned through a source on which I can implicitly rely, that a communication has been made to the Irahi Government, through the mediation of an influential Casholic chergroun, from the parties who, next after William Smith O.Brien, were considered the most important against whom warrants have been issued. The communication, I understand, is to the effect that these gentleman undertake to surrender themselves to the Government upon receiving the assurement that none of the proceedings instead against any of the State prisoners shall extend to the taking of life. It appears that this communication was induced on the parties hearing of the arrest of Smith O'Brien on Saturday evening.

In New Haven, Conn., on 21st instant, E. Pontes BELDEN, Esq., of New York city, to Miss ELIZA A. HALLOCK, daughter of Gerard Hallock, Esq., joint editor and proprietor of the New York Journal of Commerce.

### MARRIED.

In West Roxbury, Massachusetts, 18th instant, Missacr Caser, 63; daughter of the late John Cabot, Esq., f Boston.

In Albert street, Regents Park, (London) Benjamin, oungest son of the late Benjamin West, President of he Royal Academy,
At his seat, Langham, Norfolk, Espland, Captain
MARRYAT C. B., the celebrated nautical sovelist, aged 56.

# NOTICES.

MEETINGS IN WESTERN NEW YORK. Adin Ballon and E. D. Hudson will attend the Anti-Slaery Pic Nic at West Winfield on the 6th and 7th of Seot and after hold meetings as follows :

STCHFIELD, Friday, Sept. 8th at 1 and 6 o'clock P. M. Trenton, Saturday 9th at 6 P. M.

Sunday, 18th at 10 A. M. and at 1 and 6 P. M. Norway, Herk. oo. on Monday 11th at 1 and 6 P. M. Fairfield Tuesday 12th 10 A. M. and 1 and 6 P. M.

Little Falls Wednesday 13th. Newville Thursday, 14th at 10 A. M. and I and 6 P. M. NEWVILLE, Sept. 12th at 2 and 6 o'clock P. m ..

The friends in each of these localities are expected agage places of meeting and give the necessary notices ecure the attendance of the people.

ANTI-SLAVERY PIC-PIC AT WEST-WINFIELD, ON SEP. TEMBER 6th, 1848.

TEMBER 6th, 1848.

The friends of the slave will hold a Pic-Nic at the time above mentioned, where a variety of useful and ornamental articles will be exhibited for sale. The Pic-Nic will commence at 10 A. M. and continue through the day. The friends of the Anti-Blavery enterprise in the region of Central New York, are respectfully invited to attend. Three millions of our brothers and slaters in chains and Blavery, the slave-power triumphant in the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, will soon make farther accreasing unless the slavepower triumphant in the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, will soon make farther aggressions unless the slumbering North is awakened. Come all that have a wish to do something for the oppressed bondman, let us not falter, come to the rescue.

The following well-known advocates of human rights are expected to be in attendance and address the people, ADIS BALLOU and Dr. E. D. HUDSON, of Massachusetts,
There will alse be an Anti-Slavery meeting on the 7th of September, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mararda A. E. Green,
Sarah Guild,
Habbah Bucklib,
Emelire Murdoce,
Julia Ann Baton, HENRIETTA BISBY, EVELINE RIDER LAURA TWEER, BOPHLOBA TROMAS, LAURA COLBURN, STEAR BROWN, West Winfield, August 3d, 1848.

STATED MEETING OF THE CLARESON ANTI-SLAVERY
SOCIETY

will be held in New Garden Lycsum House, Chester county Pennsylvania, on Saturday, August 26th, at 11 o'clock, A COATES PRESTON, Rec. Sec.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR OF 1648 Demands of all the friends of the slave in this region compt and vigorous efforts in its preparation. We know ome of them, both in town and country, have long been busily at work in its behalf. So well is it understood and felt, that the Fair belongs to Pennsylvania Abolitionists generally, that our Annual summons to the work seems carcely needed, and almost a form. But we issue it as a word of remembrance to the interested, and to arouse the lethargic-and to announce-at this important crisis-to an creasingly sympathizing community, an opportunity to labour for the cause. We invite the co-operation of every heart that loves the slave, and would prove its love by its

To our numerous fallow-labourers in city and country mnot be unnecessary to speak on the subject of the best nanner of preparing for the Fair. In such preparation the are well skilled. To those to whom the work may be new we say, all pretty or marketable commodities will be value

To all we say, make the slave's cause your own, if possi

ole, and give liberally as God hath given you. a, and give liberally as Go Saram Pugh. A. Mayulda Camert. Anna M. Hopper. Jarette Jacebon, Margaret Jores, Margaret Jores, Hannah L. Stickney, Mart T. Stickney, Sarah A. T. Mc Kim. Terran A. H. Hallowell. Hulpa Justics. Elegaret Caman. Harriar D. Povis. Passicia Lukers. ESTHER RECKLESS, MARIA M. DAVIS, MARIA M. DAVIS,
ELIZABETH GAY,
ELIZABETH GAY,
ELIZABETH DAVIS,
ELIZABETH DAVIS,
ELIZABETH DAVIS,
GERFEUDE K. BYBLLEIGH
EMILY A. WIRSLOW.
CLEMERTIRE G. BURY,
MARTHA CARMIN.
SARAH T. CHILD.
ANNA M. CHILD.
MARY SHAFF FOR YER.
ESTIME HOGELAND.
ESTIME HOGELAND.
ESTIME HOGELAND. Princilla Lukens. Saran M. Douglass

### Committee of Arrangements. No. XXXVI. FIFTEENTH National Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

The undersigned, exacutly desizing the abolition of Slavery ave been led, by the strength of their wish, carefully to con

Anne Warren Weston, Maria Lowell, Francis Mary Robbins, Lydia Parker. Harriet B. Hall, Catharine Sargent, Sarah H. Southwick, Ann R. Bromhall, Harriet T. Whete, Abby Francis, Abby Southwick, Harriet M. Jackson.

Catherine Sergent, Harriet M. Jacksen.

All persons desiring the privilege of co-operating with us in this joyful and holy work, are informed that the pecuniary value of donations of money and materials, is doubled to the cause through the means of the Bezzar, by the care, shill, and ingenuity which are entrusted with their management.—Supplies for the refreshment tableare particularly desired. Friends of the cause aware of the advantages accruing to it from The Liberty Bell, are requested to forward their denations and articles immediately, or as soon as convenient. Friends in England. Scotland, and Ire and, are requested to address their contributions as usual, to MARIA W. CHAP.

nations and articles \*\*mmediately\*\*, or as soon an convenient. Friends in England. Scotland, and Ire \*\*znd. are requested to address their contributions as usual, to MARIA W. CHAP.

MAN, care of A. W. Weston, 21 Cornbill, Boston.
Contributions and letters from the American side of the Atlantic, hitherto addressed to M. W. Chapman, may be addressed to ANNE W. WESTON.
Communications from friends in the country respecting lodgings for laddes intending to furnish tables, should be addressed to ELIZA F. MERIAM. Boston.

Members of the Committee who will be in Europe during the remainder of the year, will be most happy to receive deations for the purchase of choice and rare foreign articles for the Basaar. Address CABOLINE WESTON, 21 Cornbill, Boston.

toston.

Every friend who furnished evergreen for the decoration fithe Hall last year. Is appreciated from the decoration for the Hall last year. of the Hall last year, is entreated, for the sake of the came, to continue the same good office, by seasonably gathering the requisite "running green," and red ceds trees, and bringing them to Boston, on Baturday, December 13th, thus allowing the indispensable three days before the 21st, for the arrangements.

### Abbertisements.

### New Goods, AT THE FREE PRODUCE STORE.

JUST RECEIVED. GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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Table Disper and Clocks, of dispersit argies.

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Refined Loaf, Grushed, and Pulverized Sugar.

Brown Sugar, good quality, of various grades.

The whole stock, exclusively, Frite Labour Goods, to which the subscriber would invite the strention of Country Microbants, as well as his friends and the public senerally. Much pains are taken by the Managers of the Free Produce Association, to assist the subscriber to enlarge the assortment from time to time.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

Northwest corner Fifth and Cherry st.

Philadelphia, 2d mo. lat. 1848.

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the original, Blackwood's Magazine, being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

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## Miscellany.

the most staid community; and if one way of going to mill is better than another, people will be likely after a while (a long while it may be,) to find it out. Now I am not one of those who regret this. The old and the true can never be injured by the new. A question may cause an old thing to be digged around somewhat closely, and sifted quite particularly; but if true, it will stand, and if not, it ought to fall. The spirit of innovation somehow or other belongs to man's nature, and was put into it, as I think, not for any bad purpose. Indeed, we owe to it pretty much all the good we enjoy. I would just whisper in thine ear that some of the greatest and best that earth has ever seen were great innovators, and that you and I owe them no small debt; but I am preaching before my text is half read.

Now it happened that, as years rolled on, and population increased, and new countries became setiled, our sedate and excellent friends found them-selves in the vicinity of a flourishing hamlet, which had grown up in the course of time, the manners and customs of whose inhabitants differed some-what from their own-among other things, their way of going to mill. The new settlers, instead of using a stone to balance the grain, divided the latter into two equal parts, and made them balance

I should tell nothing new or strange should I say, that, between the old and the new people matters were not always remarkably smooth. The spirit ol the old was somewhat tenacious, the spirit of the new somewhat rash, perhaps, and forward. The old looked with a sort of dread and disgust upon in-novations regarded as disrespectful to their fathers and to themselves. The new looked with contempt upon what appeared very much like absurdities, and despised those who kept to a thing, merely because it was old, and would admit no change even for the better, merely because it would seem like making a concession to their rivals. Thus stood matters between them. The old held on without reason; the new pressed on, not always, it may be, with due consideration. They might have greatly benefited each other; but the old would not even examine the improvements of the new, and the new might have thought too little of the experience of the old. On the whole, reason and good sense seemed to be rather on the side of the new.

cient customs of their fathers! Alas! for the good of the church. It does not exist by any means in old way of going to mill! Alas! for the old family any one denomination, it has its abode in all. generation to generation, now to be discardedturned out of doors-trampled upon like any common stone in the streets. The place was moved as it had never been before. A crisis was evidently reached, and many were the meetings of the elders and leading men, in order to devise some way of preventing the spread of the moral infection which had made its appearance in their hitherto aid community.
We will enter one of these secret conclaves and

listen to the words of wisdom or of folly, as the case may be, which were dropped therein. That the new way of going to mill possessed many advantages over the old, they did not pretend to deny. The old way, they allowed was "double trouble."
There could not be carried at any one time more than one half the quantity of grain, of which the new admitted—besides, half the burden was always to be brought home again, in the shape of the old family stone, which just balanced some three bushels of grain. In addition to all this, the absurd appearance of the thing-it really looked irrational It was said on the other hand, that notwithstanding all its disadvantages, it would never do to abandon the old way. And why not? Just lis-ten. Their reasons may be summed up, as follows: It would be a reflection upon the wisdom of our lathers, who have instituted it. 2. It would be a reflection upon our own wisdom, who have conti-

But human nature is a strange thing as thou knowest. To attempt to drive it, is often very much like attempting to drive a pig,—it will go just the contrary way. Notwithstanding all the edicts and

Some such that the control of the property of of the prop

Few are like the noble Bereans. Too many are like the noble Bereans. Too many are like the noble Bereans. Too many are like Jews of Thessalonica. If one has the independence to refuse any one of the shibboleths of party, he is forthwith regarded with suspicion, or denounced as a heretic, and the warning voice lifted up against his utterances. He needs a firm heart in order to endure it, but the lower of truth will endure it. There are not a few Stoneites in the religious world, reader. They prefer an old way, simply because it is old, or for some other equally good reason. They are cling to antiquated forms and expressions. They are ling to antiquated forms and expressions from a spart from these forms and expressions from a part from these forms and expressions if others will reap very slow to make concessions if others will reap very slow to make concessions if others will reap any advantage thereby. They will withhold the utterance of a truth if it shall seem to favour some opposing sect. They will not acknowledge what is really good in those who differ from them, lest it the immense arch they see now over their heads is If some approve what you say, it cannot be truth, if they disapprove, it must be good. If you don't say so? 'Yes, it's even so,? 'Well, I declare! why, the elephant would be a mere baby question the superlative excellence of a single item of your creed and ask for a better form of expression, straight you come under the imputation of having forgotten to what denomination you belong. You are getting 'liberal''—'loose.' They talk solemnly of the "faith once delivered to the saints," meaning, of course, a faith worded exactly like ir own, and saints of precisely their own complete with a stone in the bag, than' to seem to make a would not be a mere baby on swallow it as though you loved it, and could have and drawing his lips to a cherry-bob. 'I said, in England, Mrs. Bull, were then near the gate, where we soon took our were then near the gate, where we soon took our derivative into the Hudson, has been called Spyt den Duyvel were then near the gate, where we soon took our derivative into the Hudson, has been called Spyt den Duyvel were then near the gate, where we soon took our derivative into the Hudson, has been called Spyt den Duyvel were then near the gate, where we soon took our derivative into the Hudson, has been called Spyt den Duyvel were then near the gate, where we soon took our derivative into the Hudson, has been called Spyt den Duyvel were then near the gate, where we soon took our derivative into the Hudson, has been called Spyt den Duyvel were then near the gate, where we soon took our derivative into the Hudson, has been called Spyt den Duyvel were then one a fitting things. The place, with the adjoining promontory, which projects into the Hudson, has been called Spyt den Duyvel we have no Ateliers Nationaux."

"And I say you have," replied the dame, "only has often been heard by the neighbours, of a stormy otherwise christianed. "You're a silly thing, my dear." said Bull, content the saw the duyvel, in the stough you have it is."

"And I say you have," replied the dame, "only has often been hea

Woman is in a more degraded position in China that in any other part of the globe, and her humiliation is rendered more conspicuous by the exient to which civilization and education have been carried in the empire. In no rank is she regarded as the companion of man, but is treated solely as the slave of his caprice which may seem like a departure from established religious usage, even though it presents acknowledged advantages. If you acknowledges some good things in the liturgy, and confess an enjoyment of it sometimes, straight you are an Episcopalian and a full believer in the Apostolic succession. They would like a liturgy well enough—no objection to the thing—but it would be companioned to the companion of th

Is it any wonder that, with such a spirit prevailing, there should be so little of Christian union, so little of the appearance of brotherly love and kindness? Is it any wonder that those regarded as errorists should not be converted from the error of the scales fluence somewhat similar to that ascribed to an evil of Justice?" rorists should not be converted from the error of their ways? It must be marvellous preaching, and marvellous grace indeed, which will incline a man to think favourably of sentiments which he plainly perceives to be held in connection with a disingen ous spirit. If you will not concede to others what your own heart acknowledges good, how can you expect them to do differently in relation to yourself? Why should we be afraid of anything that's true? It cannot hurt us; God made it. Why should we be afraid to acknowledge and take it, because it may Why should we happen to be associated with error ? Take the truth and leave the error. There are those, I have not the least doubt, (I speak advisedly,) who in their hearts would like an alteration in some religious usages and forms of expressions which they have adopted, but they are afraid of being misinterpreted, of the hue and cry which would be at once raised, o the capital which some might be disposed to make

reflection upon our own wisdom, who have continue it. 3. It would be a connecssion to our rivals, who have condemned it. 4. It would be a connecssion to our rivals, who have condemned it. 4. It would be defficult to keep some other things from going with it. It was therefore, Resolved, 1, That we continue to go to mill, as went our fathers.

2. That any other way be deemed heretical and subversive of the best interests of this community.

3. That the individual who has broken through

These resolutions seemed to inspire a salutary ing hearts; but the lines are drawn, over which are covered with fresh ones from time to time, and awe for a season. Our dissenting friend, however, they cannot pass. They throw a glance of kindness over all the dwarf-shoe is secured, the pointed toe of would persist in going to mill in the new and better at each other, but a closer embrace is not permitted. He became forthwith a marked man, and A keen eye is upon them—the eye of sectarian jeal- ed feet, the women cannot walk any distance, even many were the warnings which all good people ousy, and, mild and gentle in their spirits, nor caring with the assistance of sticks or crutches, which they and true received of the awful course which the to enter into contention, they retire before its glance. always use in the house. The hobbling motion of daring innovator was pursuing. Patronage was Such appears to me, reader, to be the state of one who attempts to do so is considered most grace-

# THE INDIANS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

the speculations and amusement (as well as aston- or more daughters, one is always deprived of pedesfulminations of those in authority, there were found ishment) of the Indians, that they were to meet in some who could not but think that it was rather a the great metropolis. My note-book was in my ed superior to her sisters, and may become a wife. Some who could not but think that it was rather a hard thing, to be obliged to go to mill with a great stone in the bag, just because their fathers do sone the bag, just because their fathers do sone the bag, just because their fathers do sone in the bag, just because their fathers do sone in the bag, just because their fathers do sone the bag, just because their fathers do sone that I then and in subsequent visits made, can been been been more than bandmaids, on the last part of their fathers, but really, they did not see any great harm in that a better ones were easier to come by. As to making concessions, they did not see any great harm in that as long as they conceded to what was truly good. Next were really they think it as in to acknowledge the existence of some good things in their neighbours, lost size in most unced to the supplies that the fathers do sone the supplies that the same should be desired him by the hand. Wherever thou hand, and my pencil constantly employed; and the fine tenter more solement wists made, can ever become more than handmaids, and my pencil constantly employed; and the fine the sisters, and may become a waje, can been brighted a disolute artist, be into nor time the most part of the siters can never become more than handmaids, and my pencil constantly employed; and the fine the siters of new the sone it is the other can never become more than handmaids, and they like the fine the structure of the supplies that is the sone of the fine the supplies that is the sone of the supplies that is the sone of the supplies that the made, and my pencil constantly employed; and the fine the supplies that is the sone of the supplies that is the sone of the supplies that is the supplies that as the same sound was form the structure of the supplies that as the same sound was long as they conceded to what was truly good. Next, but the fine the supplies that the fine of the supp

In enew party were called Grainites. Ine oid, ed, for the men employed within the grounds were of uncripple Stoneites. And to the mill they continued to go, in retreating, and at every turn they made amidst its magnetise. The old way, preferring it with all its inconveniences, bewildering mezes, they imagined a roaring lion for the wise and sufficient reasons above stated. Was to spring upon their backs. The horrid roaring of the lions was answered by lions from another such as the control of the

tion for yourself.

A man needs very much of a martyr spirit to forebodings, perhaps, of their own approaching desthink for himself, to follow what appears to be truth alone, in those days, as well as they who did so, in days gone by. Few, inquire, does he utter have shaken hands, if they could have done it, and truth? Most say, this is or is not what we believe. embraced them too,' said the Little-wolf, 'for he Few are like the noble Bereans. Too many are like had hugged many a one. They threw tobacco to

any one denomination, it has its abode in all.

Is it any wonder that, with such a spirit prevailbute to devilish arts, practiced by the fair sex, the a very great objection to reside in a European family over which a ledy presides; and an old tradition of theirs curiously coincides with their superstition about our females—That China should never be conquered until a woman reigned in the Control of Nashuno?"

"Forms, my love; that is—perhaps—necessary forms," stammered Bull, and he began to redden, "And what do you say, then, to the German Princes that are paid for doing nothing in our Nashuno?" eve by Italian superstition. Chinese domestics have quered until a woman reigned in the far-West.
Some say that this prophecy was never heard of until they were conquered by the army of Queen Victoria. Be this as it may they all contend that the contend that the

is to be found in some of their oldest works. and true received of the awful course which the daring innovator was pursuing. Patronage was withdrawn, opprobrious epithets were bestowed in abundance, and it was even suggested, that it might be well to deprive him of all possible ways and means of giving publicity to his sentiments—the usual resort of those who fear a fair and open dispute the communions, renders me but too certain that the picture which I have drawn is no exaggeration.

The houding motion of one who attempts to do so is considered most graceful by the Chinese; and ladies who essay the exact taken in the representation which I have given; but an acquaintance for some years with a variety of communions, renders me but too certain that the picture which I have drawn is no exaggeration. on the backs of men, or of women blessed with un-deformed feet. In the families of the wealthy inhabitants, all the daughters are thus maimed for "We are now entering upon the greatest field for life; but among the poorer classes, if there are two

JOHN BULL'S "ATELIERS NATINGAUX."

economy."
Mrs. Bull was darning her husband's worsted philosophic indifference, declared that the stockings

is eating us up, and making people wear over darned stockings when they should buy new ones—there

sions, and the Duke of Marlborough's pension; and Lord Campbell's pension, for wearing the Seals of Many traditions are exant in China relative to Ireland at his watch-chain for a week; and morepractice of deforming the female loot is thus said to that takes of the dear Queen (poor lady, how she is have commenced:—the wife of one of their ancient robbed among 'em!) £1700 a year for feeding the Emperors was found by her lord and master near buckhounds, as if the Crown was to be supported by the apartment of one of the great officers of the dogs; and—but hese—Mr. Bull, look at the list,"—court, who had the reputation of being very hand- (and here the dame whipped the Black Book of some. Receiving from the emperor a torrent of England from under her chair-cushion, and forced blushed. Therefore he was silent, and Celles, the abuse for her misconduct, she pleaded, in her defence, it is the hand of her husband)—"look at all the subtle judge of mankind, turned the conversation the capital which some might be disposed to make out of any change effected. One can scarcely blame, them. They well know that the penalty of an honest expression of their feelings would be a sort of crucifixion, and the cross is dreadful thus to bear.

People cannot, iadeed, be burnt, just now, for supposed heresy, but there are penalties other than the posed heresy, but there are penalties other than the constant of the crippled foot, which are mere tapering to the feet to be amputated. Such that you have, in England here—where we're obliged to darn stockings, when we should buy new of the strictest manner fulfil the moral laws of Nature; for that you have no Telyurs Nashuno."

Mr. Bull received the book as though it were a pure type of the sequence of t

# VAN CORLEAR'S HORN,

tention to the weird sounds of a marvellous horn, which is often heard by night in different directions nywhere within a dozen miles of Harlem River. The writer of this paragraph heard it, at Piermont, in Rockland County, within the last ten days, and so strangely did it sound, as it swept over the broad expanse of Tappan Zee, that one of the auditors eemed to be involuntarily reminded of the Enchanted Horn of Roland, the Paladin, by some called Orlanlo, referred to by New York's ancient historian-and years after the publication of Knickerbocker, further immortalized in Scott's animated apostrophe "Oh for a blast of that wild horn,

On Fontarabia's echoes born, A hero's dying call."

The new party were called Grainites. The old, ed, for the men employed within the grounds were of uncrippled females are full of vivacity. - Dublin this road, to change the shrill and piercing tones of the A Cotemporary of Burns, - More than I

echoes through the winding streets of New Amster-dam—Alas! never more are they to be gladdened by the melody of their favourite trumpeter!

"It was a dark and stormy night when the good

Antony arrived at the creek (sagely denominated stockings. They had already been so much mend-ed, that, as she avowed, she was a shamed to see any decent man in 'em. Whereupon, John with a elements were in an uproar, and no Charon could be was naturally suggested by the circumstance found to ferry the adventurous sounder of brass being held in the churchyard, the place whe waters—instinctively he put his trumpet to his mouth, and giving a vehement blast—sank to the bottom!
"The clangor of his trumpet, like that of the ivory horn of the renowned Paladin Orlando, when

ed stockings when they should buy new ones—there is exactly the same sort of thing."

"Mrs. Bull," said John, with a mild, benignant look, as though pitying the ignorance of the partner of his bosom—"Mrs. Bull, you're a silly woman."

"Of course,—that's how you men put us all off.

"Of course,—that's how you men put us all off.

"Veracity, and who had been a witness of the fact, related to them the melancholy affair; with the of his bosom—"Mrs. Bull, you're a silly wolling." when the immense arch they see now over their heads is should seem like a forgetfulness of their own peculiar tenets. They make other people's praise or blame the standard of orthodoxy and heresy. If some approve what you say, it cannot be truth, if they disapprove, it must be good. If you dare to question the superlative excellence of a single item.

of his bosom—"Mrs. Bull, you're a silly wolling.

"Of course,—that's how you men put us all off.
But the fact is, John, you look so much to words—now, I will say it—that you altogether forget the fearful addition (to which I am slow of giving belief) that he saw the duyvel, in the shape of a huge you swallow it as though you loved it, and could not be superlative excellence of a single item.

of his bosom—"Mrs. Bull, you're a silly wolling.

"Of course,—that's how you men put us all off.
But the fact is, John, you look so much to words—now, I will say it—that you altogether forget the fearful addition (to which I am slow of giving belief) that he saw the duyvel, in the shape of a huge you swallow it as though you loved it, and could live upon it."

of his bosom—"Mrs. Bull, you're a silly wolling.

"Of course,—that's how you men put us all off.
But the fact is, John, you look so much to words—now, I will say it—that you altogether forget the fearful addition (to which I am slow of iveracity, and who had been a witness of ine fact, who you men put us all off.
But the fact is, John, you look so much to words—the life of them the melancholy affair; with the fearful addition (to which I am slow of iveracity, and who had been a witness of ine fact, off.
But the fact is, John, you look so much to words—the life of the fact is, John, you look so much to words—the life of the fact is, John, you look so much to words—the life of the fact is, John, you look so much to words—the life of the fact is, John, you look so much to words—the life of the fact is, John, you look so much to words—the life of the fact is, John, you look

> hereafter upon the reader's memory-and whether loitering by the city fountains, traversing the pas-tures of Westchester, or watching the starlight from the blue hills of Rockland, he will recognize hereafter, when it meets his ears, the unearthly melody of Van Corlear's Horn .- Literary World.

THE ARTIST .- "He dwells in no remote, subterranean, or celestial kingdom, proceeded Nunnen beck; he dwells in the kernel of Nature. He is sense seemed to be rather on the side of the new. It is a hard matter, friend, reader, when we be hold an individual getting an advantage over us by doing a thing better than we do it, to keep from adopting the improvement. There must be a great of pride and self-conceit to deter us. Our old community was one day startled by the report, that will wash one of its members had actually gone to mill with grain at both ends of his bag! A thunder-clap from a clear sky would not have produced a deeper sense at least sky would not have produced at least sky would not have produced a deeper sense at least sky would not have produced at least sky would not solitary, but like an enchanter alone, awfully alone with the conjured-up spirits, and thus in the most dignified and fullest society of all the living laws, which the smallest may understand and recognize-and his power is not derived from Nature, to be used against nature, but with her; and it is his life and his glory to follow her as far and as faithfully as it is possible for him to follow her. For the human race must not receive through his means a contorted, false, illusive nature; but every one, if possible, must see his own heart's kernel that he may understand the miracles which were not so clear to his own contemplation. In this way Mr. Bull said nothing; but puffed his pipe very insipid, unthinking, and passive, whose senses are insipid, unthinking, and passive, whose senses are insipid, unthinking and passive, whose senses are all bound down by the exigencies of life. Through him they see that Nature is not so common as they are common; through him, in fine, they behold the evening he drew are a certain 'medicine' spring, whole beauty of the world, the whole depth which to his astonishment, he encountered a Crow wa Many traditions are exant in China relative to Ireland at his watch-chain for a week; and more-formen; and amongst other legends, the horrible over, what do you say to the Earl of Besborough, bring to light. But when the artist descends to search out the treasures of the deep, still he is like the miner who has his house and his wife above in fearlessly drew near his foe, and proceeded like the sunshine.

"Agnes looked at the excellent old man, and his house and of the sunshine are supported to pass away the early part of the sunshine are supported to pass away the early part of the support of the sunshine.

many matters; but they in whom the spirits of section of fample man, he yet can and rose bott uprignt from his seat.

2. That any other way be deemed heretical and subversive of the best interests of this community.

3. That the individual who has broken through long established custom, be solemnly admonshed of they must keep their feeling to themselves.

There are those, now, of different religious compatible.

There are those, now, of different religious compatible.

There are those, now, of different religious community, and the sign from it was more offensive, and the sight more disgusting, than anything he had ever witnessed in a dissecting-room. The bandages employed are ungenuine a salutary in the House of Commons."—Punch.

There are solutions seemed to inspire a salutary in the formation of sactive the serior, and advances, he whole bearianism rules strong, and whor rule others, say, No. comes one mass of filth and abhorrent humours. A comes one mass of filth abhorrent humours. A comes one mass of filth and abhorrent humours. A comes one mass of filth and abhorrent humours. A comes one mass with his birth, the true elevation, the greatness of mind necessary for lifelong unvarying endurance day and night: and from her comes every daily breath, THE newspapers have repeatedly of late called every word -so that he feels, suffers, and rejoices in everything, under every lot, and in all circumstances. And thus he sits, apparently like one mute or blind, yea as a child among children, and dwells mean-while—although with them, yet wherever he will, in heaven or in hell. It is only the constant, unrenitting power which gives the stamp to the genuine calling; and from that power he has occupa-tion, name, work, and happiness. And if he wilfulv close the realm of fancy, then he becomes subject the smallest law of the exterior world, and nore so, indeed, of his love and of his conscience, which are the tenderest and purest laws in the

as long as those things were really there. They and unusual roar, announced to the stupidest animal racter seems to be completely changed by the bard to mill, and as many other real improvements as terrible voice of the king of beasts was heard in gint at the field. The barous practice in question; for the countenance of the pending grand question in acoustics, and some, the pending grand question in acoustics, and some, and the child sage in the field that an enemy was in the child sage in the field sage in th

whistle into the full, deep, and mellow wait of this complaining horn. A poetic young gentleman of fifteen lispingly intimated, that it might be only the murmurs of vexed spirits of the Hudson, at the violation of the river's banks by the new Railway, now in process of construction along the margin.

Meanwhile, within a few evenings past, we have heard the same identical sound, when walking in Union Place, twenty five miles from Piermont, where we had heard it last previously. The few persons

Smith to whom one of the very best of the was written. Miss Miller married Dr. Mac of Mauchine. Miss Morton was a braw las married a Mr. Paterson in the same town. Holy Fair," she is of opinion, was named Holy Fair," not from any wish to ridicule was naturally suggested by the circumstance heing held in the herebyend, the statement of the companion of the circumstance heing held in the herebyend, the statement of the very last of the circumstance heing held in the herebyend, the statement of the circumstance heing held in the herebyend the statement of the circumstance heing held in the herebyend the statement of the circumstance heing held in the herebyend the statement of the circumstance hereby herebyend the statement of the circumstance hereby herebyend the circumstance hereby herebyend the circumstance hereby herebyend the circumstance hereby herebyend the circumstance herebyend the circumstance herebyend the circumstance hereby herebyend the circumstance herebyend the circumstance hereby hereby herebyend the circumstance hereby herebyend the circumstance hereby herebyend the circumstance hereby hereby herebyend the circumstance hereby hereby herebyend the circumstance hereby hereby hereby herebyend the circumstance hereby herebyend the circumstan

At the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Fer Engineer, lately proprosed to construct a floating from Calais to Dover, for the wires of the Elect egraph, and large enough to be traversed by sma motives for the conveyance of passengers.

At present the military force in Ireland, includ gular pensioners and constabulary, amounts to men; while, at the time of Emmett s rebellion, was suppressed in two hours, it amounted to men: viz., 54,839 regulars, 27,104 militia, and yeomanry.

The papers, acts and documents of every kin ing to the Orleans family and to the Chamber of collected at the Tuileries and other Royal reside ter the revolution of February, have been clas 30,000 parcels, and placed in the archives of the "It is an interesting fact," says the Temperat

zette, "that the experience of the Temperance dent Institution continues, after seven years to the superiority of teetotal lives. The annual n has averaged under 4 per 1,000, less than half

There is not a more dangerous word than expit unsettles everything, it settles nothing. It whatever any mind may please to affix to it, ing thus a word of all meanings, becomes a no meaning .- Dr. Wardlaw.

There was a little girl at Liskeard, says a condent of the (Glasgow) British Friend, who

Indian Gambling .- "The game of 'hand' is by two persons. One, who commences, places a cherry stone in the hollow formed by joining the cpaims of the hands together, then shaking the sa few moments, the hands are suddenly separa the other player must guess which hand now cont

"Large bets are often wagered on the result favourite game, which is also often played by the the men standing round encouraging them to laughing loudly at their grotesque excitement.

"A Burn-wood Sioux, Tah-tunga-nisha, and or bravest chiefs of his tribe, when a young man, von a solitary war expedition, against the Crew evening he drew near a certain 'medicine' spring the act of quenching his thirst. He was on the drawing his bow upon him, when he remembered cred nature of the spot, and making the sign of P

the spring, and commenced the game.
"Fortune favoured the Crow. He won arrows row from the Burnt-wood brave: then his bow, h his knife, his robe, all followed, and the Sioux sai Still he proposed another stake age other's winnings-his scalp. He played, and lo pending forward his head, the Crow warrior d mife, and quickly removed the bleeding prize... a murmur the luckless warrior rose to depart, I exacted a promise from his antagonist, that he meet him once more at the same spot, and engage

other trial of skill. "On the day appointed, the Burnt-wood sought the with a new equipment, and again the Crow made pearance, and they sat down to play. This time-changed sides, and the Sioux won back his former and in his turn the Crow was stripped to his skin. Scalp against scalp was now the stake, and th the Crow submitted his head to the victorious wood's knife; and both the warriors stood scalp ess

"And now the Crow had but one single stake of to offer, and the offer of it he did not hesitate to m He staked his life against the other's winnings. played; and fortune still being adverse, he lost. The Burn fered his breast to his adversary. The Burn plunged his knife into his heart to the very hist; a en with his spoils, returned to his village, and day wears suspended from his ears his own and hi ies scalp."-Life in the Fur West (Blackwood.)

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

DR. DAVID M. DAVIS. Woodstown, N. J. CHARLES ATKINSON, Marion, Grant co. Ia. J. MILLER M'KIM. Philadelphia, Pa. AMARANCY PAINE, Providence, R. I. LINY SEXTON. Palmyra, ". C. HATHAWAY, Farmington, Ontario co. N. Y. "Dost thou hear? said Nunnenbeck to his young relative, and seized him by the hand, Wherever thou beholdest a disclute artist manner. Wherever thou beholdest a disclute artist manner.